## OLDEST OF ALL LAW BOOKS.

CODE OF KING HAMMURABI JUST FOUND AT SUSA.

It Consists of a Piltar of Stone With an Inscription -- Was Made 500 Years Before Moses-It Is a Civil Code

and It Prescribes Severe Penalties. "This inscription is doubtless the most important find that has ever been made in Babylonian literature."

Such is the opinion expressed by Prof. Hugo Winckler of the University of Berlin in his translation, just published, of the Laws of Hammurabi, taken from a stele discovered a few months ago by the French ampedition that has been for years engaged in archeological researches in Susa, the ancient capital of Persia, under the direction of Prof. De Morgan. The inscription was found on a diorite block, 2.25 metres in height, taken from the old royal castle in

This stele contains, besides a picture ilstrating how King Hammurabi received these laws from the sun god, a complete legal code of 282 separate laws, of which, however, Nos. 66 to 99 have been chiselled out. This gap is in part remedied by fragments found in the great library of

There are sixteen columns of inscription found on the front of the stone beneath the picture of Hammurabi, and twenty-eight on the rear.

A special introduction and concluding admonition to future generations to observe faithfully the requirements of this code indicate that the laws contained in it were made by Hammurabi, the contemporary of Abraham, the Amraphal of the Scriptures. and that this is the oldest corpus juris extent, antedating even the days of Moses by half a thousand years and more, the date of Hammurabi being about 2300 B. C.

That a Babylonian inscription of this sort should be found in the Persian capital is readily explained by the fact that it was brought to Susa as booty by the Elamite kings, and it is not the only specimen of the kind here found, the transfer being made probably in the seventeenth or sixteenth entury. The discovery only confirms what was indicated by the Tel-el-Amarua finds in Egypt dating from the fourteenth century, which are also in cuneiform writing, namely, that this was at that early period the common language of diplomacy and international and business communication.

An analysis of these laws shows that the code was confined to secular matters; and while in many instances it forces upon the reader, both by its agreements and its disagreements, a comparison with the legal system of the Pentateuch, it is sharply distinguished from this by the absence of religious or ceremonial commands and prohibitions.

It is exclusively a civic code. In general it shows its Semitic origin by recognizing, even to a greater extend than is done by the Pentateuch, the lex talionis of an eye for an eye and a tooth for a tooth; and many of the merciful characteristics of the Mosaic legislation are conspicuous by their absence. But within these limitations it doubtless is what Winckler calls it. one of the most important original sources in the history of mankind in general."

The original text, together with a French translation, is published by the Assyriolo-gist of the expedition, P. V. Scheil, in the fourth volume of the 'Délégation en Perse," the official narrative of the expedition. There is a remarkable monotony in the forms of these laws, each beginning with the word "If," and this peculiarity as well as its stringent measures is suggestive of the Draconian legislation.

2. If anybody raises a suspicion against another and he against whom this suspicion has been raised goes down to the river and jumps into the water, and if then the river seizes him, then he who has charged him can take possession of his property. But if the river declares him to be guiltless and he remains unhurt, then he who has raised the false accusation shall be killed and he property of his accuser.

5. If a Judge has charge of a trial and passes a judgment and this judgment has been put into working, and if afterward it turns out that this judgment has been false and the Judge is then convicted of having given a false decision, then he shall return the fine he has inflicted twelvefold and he shall be deprived of his office as Judge and

shall never return to this office.

6. If anybody robs either the temple or the royal palace he shall be killed; and he who has received such stolen goods shall

15. If anybody takes out of the city gate the male or the female slave of the palace or of a freedman he shall be killed.

21. If anybody breaks a hole into a house he shall be killed in front of this hole and shall be burned there.

48. If anybody has a debt to pay, and a

wrecked, or there has been a lack of water. grain for this year nor shall he compelled to 108. If the [woman] keeper of an inn har-

hors in her place those who conspire and does not report them, then she shall be killed. 117. If anybody cannot pay his debts then he can give his wife or son or daughter into years, but in the fourth year they shall be

182. If the finger [suspicion] has been raised against the wife of a man, but she has not been proved guilty, then she shall for the sake of her husband jump into the water.

141. If anybody's wife, who lives in his hat. If anybody's wife, who lives in his substitution of the substitution of the has been suilty of squandering and making debts, and neglects her husband, then she shall be brought before the courts; and if the husband then pronounces her divorce, she shall go her way, but receive nothing. If the husband does not divorce her, then she shall be a ser

168. If snybody desires to discard his son and he says before the Judge, "I desire to discard my son," then the Judge shall ex-amine his reasons, and if the son has not been of great wrongs which justify his reion as son, then his father shall not reject

him.

169. If on the other hand, he has been guilty then the first time it shall be forgiven him; but if he is for a second time guilty, then the rejection shall follow.

195. If a son strikes his own father, his hands shall be hewn off.

198. If anybody strikes out the eye of another, his own eye shall be forfeited.

her, his own eye shall be forfeited. 197. If anybody breaks the bone of another,

his bone, too, shall be broken.

200. If anybody destroys the teeth of his

with his mine, he shall be then to steel so it gold.

219. If a surgeon through his operation, causes death for the patient, he shall be killed 220. If a builder erects a house for another, and it is not well made and it falls down and kills the owner, then the builder shall be killed 245. If a person hires an ox and by his bad treatment kills the animal, he shall give the owner another ox in the place of the first.

282. If a slave say to his master: "Thought not my master!" then his lord shall out off his car.

Ir. the conclusion of this code Hammurabi repeatedly calls himself "King of Righteousness," as did his contemporary Melchisedek of Jerusalem, and enjoins upon all of his successors upon the throne to observe this code and its laws.

## VARIOUS TOPICS.

A Reply to Dr. Savage. To the Editor of the Sun-Sir: No one who read the sketch of the Rev. Dr. Savage's Christmas sermon as given in yesterday's Sun will wonder why there is a decline in church attendance The human mind is bound to be logical; and if what Savage and others like him teach is true, the most logical thing that people can do is to stay at home. thing that people can do is to stay at home Christianity is supernatural or it is nothing. The groundwork of Christian character, the master motive in the performance of Chritian duty, is the divine work of a divine Christ. "We love because He first loved us;" and His love for us was shown in that He came to "give His life a ransom for many." Remove the Incarnation, the Atonement (and there can be no atonement without an incarnation), and you take away the principle of "oughtness" from Christian action, leaving nothing but a bare system of morality that is as powerless to move and satisfy and save the human soul

as was the philosophy of Piato or Aristotle.

The Gospel records, whose testimony to the superpatural character of Jesus of Nazareth Dr. Savage so flippantly casts aside, are the best-authenticated writings of antiquity. No classical production is half so well attested. The plays of Terence, e. g. were not quoted until 120 years after he had passed away; yet not more than two or three years after the death of the last Apostle we find Clement of Rome quoting the Sermon on the Mount as given by Matthew and Lukethe very Gospels, by the way, which give us the account of the Virgin birth. Various other writers of the post-apostolic age, whose period of activity extended all the way from the close of the first to the close of the second century, give abundant witness in their writings to the authenlicity, and hence to the credibility of our four Gespels as they stand.

Dr. Savage says that the Virgin birth is not mentioned again in the New Testament.

not mentioned again in the New Testament. That is true in one sense, but not in another. It is not mentioned in so many words; yet John clearly implies it in the prologue of his Gospel, when he says; "The Word was God " And the Word became flesh and dwelt among us."

And the Word became fiesh and dwelt among us."

In the Epistic of Paul to the Galatians (which ever, the most rationalistic critics admit to be Pauline), we find these words: "But when the fulness of the time was come, God sent forth His Son, made of a woman, made under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, to redeem them that were under the law, that we might receive the adoption of sons."

He seems also to find a difficulty in the temptation of a divine Christ. If we accept the truth of the Incarnation—that He was "in the form of God," "took upon Himself the form of a servant"—then we see how, having "emptied Himself," He "was in all points tempted like as we are:" i e. He was tempted as a man. In repelling the tempter, He refused to make use of His Divine power, and scorned o use any weapon that was not also available to us, "His brethren." He used "the swerd of the Spirit which is the Word of God," and the power of the Holy Spirit—a power that is open to every one of His followers to-day. It means infinitely more to us that the Saviour who was tempted was Divine as well as human. It means that He who condescended to our low estate, who fought the flight and won the victory, will be "with us always" as "the friend that sticketh closer than a brother."

Fort Plain, N. Y., Deo, 23. FORT PLAIN, N. Y., Dec. 23.

Dr. Collyer and His Successor. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: I am

least of all a controversialist, but in view of the recent sermon by the Rev. M. J. Savage, constrained to offer you the views of the great and good man whom he succeeded, Robert Collyer, almost on the same subject as that on which Dr. Savage is reported to have talked last Sunday.

Mr. Collyer delivered an address a few years ago in Union Hall, Boston, in which

he said this, substantially, according to the report I have:

he said this, substantially, according to the report I have:

Each of the four writers of the four Gospels has told out of his heart the things that Jesus did Matthew, as a publican, told first of all, the beatitudes, the poor man's sermon, the parable of the treasure hid in the tarn, and the story of the laborer who stood in the marketplace to be hired. Matthew's Gospel was written in the vulgar tongue.

Mark wrote as if the Gospel had been painted by a master hand. He paints a picture where others tell a story. He preserves only four out of the thirty parables. He was the author of the famous saying: "Man was made for the Sabbath, not the Sabbath for man."

Luke wrots the Gospel of human sympathy. This is shown by the parable he tells of the prodigal son, the good. Samaritan and of the good Siepherd. Luke was the man with he great human heart.

John wrote of the story of the Son of God rather than the son of man. He tells most tenderly and lovingly of the rood things that Jesus did to His disciples, and of the words He said to them and to their oppressors. These Gospels have inapired Luther, Latimer, Columbus and the Puritan. They are the greatest treasures in our lives.

With the greatest respect for the acumen

of the Draconian legislation.

The series begins with 128 laws that refer chiefly to property rights and business affairs. Of these here are some that are characteristic:

With the greatest respect for the acumen of Dr. Savage, and with due consideration for his personality, I submit that the quoted utterances of Robert Collyer will do more good, reach more men and women, and give them more consolation than the learned and more consolation than the learned and property of the successor. metaphysical pandects of his successor.
Consolation is what men and women yearn
for in their hearts. They can live without it,
but they cannot die without it.
New York, Dec. 25. Frank H. Brooks.

To THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: The letter of Dean Hart of Denver on the subject of the so-called "Christian Science" brings forward prominently a point which seems to me vital. Whence came "Mortal Mind"? It is contended by Mrs. Eddy and her followers that the "real (and ideal) man is a complete manifestation of God." Mr. McCracken says finite Good, without variableness or shadow of turning, and they do not admit any possibility of evil of any kind in God or God'

bility of evil of any kind in God or God's creation.

Now, if man is a creation of God—and the Christian Science cult deny the possibility of God's having created anything or being in other than a perfect form or state—wherein is it possible for man, once perfect to have become possessed of the distorted mental vision called "Mortal Mind"?

Nowhere does Mrs. Eddy teach, as Mr. McCracken says, that the ideal man ever has been "incarcerated" in mortal man, or "that the Divine being was completely made prisoner by its devilish double; or that there is any necessity "to deliver the ideal man from the terrible embrace of the mortal man," Manifestly this is an admission of the existence of two formsof man, the "ideal" and the "mortal." Did God create both? If so, why? If not, whence came the two forms? If there is no evil, or Evil Force, as opposed to Good, evil,—Evil Force, Satan, or the Devil—could not have created perfect—could not of himself have developed his imperfect mind. If there existed no evil, he could not have originated the concept of it because of his "perfect" conception.

The transmitting the could not have originated the concept of it because of his "perfect" conception.

Theatre Music. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: On several occasions there have been published in the daily papers articles complaining about the kind of music offered to the public at the theatres. There is no doubt whatever that the music at these places of amusement is far from satisfactory, and my object in writing to your paper to-day is to show

is no doubt whatever that the music at these places of amusement is far from satisfactory, and my object in writing to your paper to-day is to show why this is so.

I can name three causes for this sad state of affairs: First, the lack of musical understanding of most of the theatrical managers; second, the incompetency of some of the Teaders' of the orchestra; and, third, the indifference of the actors as to the music furnished in connection with their productions, which can, again, be traced to lack of understanding on their part. I might here name as fourth cause the indifference of the audiences toward the entracte music, but I do not like to do so, because I'm convinced that a higher standard of music performed in a high-class manner would, in time, force even the most uncultured audience to a certain degree of interest in and attention to what is being played.

The New York theatres of the better class employ first-class men, such as are seen on the platforms at our big symphony concerts, but in most cases they are told by the manager to play "popular music," I have Freetedly known cases where the "leader," who attempted performing good music for which he was rewarded by the applause of the audience, was requested by the management to play "two-steps and rag-time." The result was that nobody paid attention to what was being played, and the poor musicalus, realizing they were only furnishing an accompaniment to the chatter of a multitude of men and women, began to play carelessly, for which nobody can blame them. The manager, having no musical understanding, cannot judge (and likely cares nothing) about the merit of his "leader" and usually likes the man best, who does as he tells him. Should he, however, strike a real artist, he would probably not be able to hold him long, for the things domanded of him would act on his (the leader's) nerves like, the most refined toriure. One of the most barbar ous customs at most of our theatres, which must be traced directly to the influence of the manager or the actor

Mansfield. Sir Henry Irving and Mrs. Patrick Campbell to prove that there are real musical people among them, or such who at least respect music as an art and know the value of it in connection with their productions. But, as a rule, the actor knows nothing and cares nothing for music, and his influence over the "leader" is mostly a bad one.

New York, Dec. 24.

A Bad Case of a Variation of Vivisection. TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN—Sir: One objection of unregulated and unrestricted vivisection of unimals is not so much that it covers crucky to animals is not so much that it covers cruelty to animals as that it so impairs our sense of moral accountability as to lead directly to the vivisection of man. The pathway is direct. Granting that scientific research is, and should be, independent of all moral considerations; that the utility of a vivisection is its justification, no matter what de-gree of torture it may involve—then the passage is very easy from the laboratory of the physiologist to the bedside of the patient in a charity hospital. Has this path been trodden? Is it true that reputable surveous in this country and Europe

reputable surgeons in this country and Europe have used the bodies of the sick and suffering be-ings confided to their care as material for the study act that this sort of experimentation is perfectly well known to the most eminent in the medical profession to day? Permit me to give what Dr. Keen would call "a concrete instance," taken from

To one of the largest hospitals in the city of New York a patient was admitted suffering from an attack of typhold fever. Apparently he was a stranger, far from home and without friends. Just at that time an enthusiastic surgeon attached to this charitable institution happened to think of a singu lar experiment which had points of a singular experiment which had points of purely scientific interest. If a man were in a high fever, would
it be possible to inoculate him with the virus of a
foul disease? That was the problem. Under
this surgeon's direction the wreaded fever patient
was inoculated three times with the virus of this
worst of diseases when the fever was at its height;
he was used as a source of infection for another
experiment upon "a healthy patient," and finally
turned out of the hospital with an open ulcer on his
leg, after a solourn in this institution of nearly
time do moths. Commenting upon this instance,
a high authority states that "the unfortunate fever
patient was not only himself endowed with a disease from which he was free when he entered the
hospital, but was sent out or ready to
contaminate any unwary person with whom he
might happen to come in contact." When such a
disease "is bestowed for the benefit of science upon
an unsuspecting charity patient, he should at least
be cyred again before he is let loose upon the public." I have quoted from the American Journal
of Medical Sciences, No. CXXV, page 171.

It would be easy to give scores of such cases.
They are the legitimate result of animal vivisection
without restraints; of scientific inquiry without regulation. Of their scientific interest there need be
no dispute. Some of the dos not dispute the possible
utility of some of the dos not dispute the possible
utility of some of the dos rule experiments upon
animals that have been performed. But does
utility make them justifiable?

A most interesting question is the attitude of
those who favor the unrestrained vivisection of animals toward the practice of experiments upon
almals toward the practice of experiments upon
animals toward th lar experiment which had points of purely scientific interest. If a man were in a high fever, would

Testing the Fame of Galveston. Testing the Fame of Galveston.

To the Editor of The Sun—Sir: In The Sur
of Dec. 18. I found on the editorial page this:

"Galveston has long been known as the "Islama"
City.' or the 'Oleander City.' but those terms
are giving away to the new name of the 'Seawall
City.' and a letter addressed 'Seawall, Tex.' is as
sure of getting to its destination as if the name
Galveston was placed upon the envelope. As
evidence of this Mr. E. H. Young received a telegram recently with no other address, and it went
straight through without delay."

Thinking that this possibly might be a nice little
toot the News was giving its native city for the

Thinking that this possibly might be a nice little toot the News was giving its native city for the benefit of people in these parts who do not know how they do things in Texas, I forthwith wrote a letter with various incongruvial remarks on Galveston injected into it, and addressed it to The Editor of the Daily News, Seawall City, Texas.\* It was a straight case between "Seawall City, Texas, and the postal clerks, and I was expecting the usual Dead Letter Office notice some time within the next thirty days. But the News was right, and I apologize. Last night (22d) at 8 o'clock the following telegram, received at 1586 Broadway at 7:10 P. M., from the editor of the News, was delivered to me:

Galveston, Tex. Dec. 22.

W. J. Lampion. 330 West 51st Street. N. Y. C.:
Your Seawall letter received to day. Thanks.

As stated above, I desire to apologize, and the News may say anything to me it pleases and I'll believe it. As for Galveston—well, she needs no encomium; there she stands, and there she will stand till the evertasting bottom drops out.

Fifty-First Brest, Dec. 23. W. J. L.

Against the Cats. To THE EDWOR OF THE SUN—Sir: All hall to the brave man who in your issue of Dec. 23 objects to brave man who in your issue of Dec. 23 objects to stray and noisy east! His wall of anguish from a troubled soul is, forsooth, no idle chatter, but his easimate of the lean and straying puss of Greater New York is one merry jest. Why, "In a year," in my neighborhood alone, I have seen 500,000 cats in quartets, tris and prima donnas, and I never touch intolicating fluids. Really, Mr. Editor, you should arise in your might. The SUN is with the masses, Death to the homeless cats! Legislate them out of existence and prolong mine.

SCIENTIFIC HANDICAPPING. Important Part Played by Mathematics in Selecting Winners.

Handleapping, in the sense this term is customarily applied, is to the turf speculator what the pointer is to the stock operator. Perfect handicapping is a scientific and even complex application of mathematics of al-most microscopic proportions sufficiently minute to affect the prospective result of a horse-race to the extent of one-twentieth of a second of time or thirty inches of distance in space. In a mile, which covers a distance of \$,280 In a mile, which covers a distance of \$.280 feet, how many races are lost and won by about one-half the distance named—thirty inches? A majority of our so-called "sprint races" are won by a head or a neck. How many racegoers realize what a thoroughbred does when he covers a mile in 1.40 or 100 seconds in time? Taking the proposition that he leaps twice his length—twenty feet—twenty days 280 jumps to go from the post it would take 269 jumps to go from the post to the wire. As an illustration, suppose two horses run side by side, leap for leap, the superior thoroughbred covering twenty feet with each jump and the other making only 19 feet 11 inches. The longer-striding animal would beat his opponent in a mile If a handicapper computes time, say one that the mile was run in 1.40, or 2,000 points each of these points equates at two and one-

that the mile was run in 1.40, or 2,000 points, he can easily figure out this problem that each of these points equates at two and one-half feet, or thirty inches. Therefore, the bandicapper finds that the horse with a twenty-foot stride will beat the other with a lump of 19 feet 11 inches, two and a half lengths or ten points, which is equal to one-half a second in time.

With these factors in hand it is an easy task to figure by how many points one horse beats another if the winner reaches the wire by a head or a nose. It would be a fraction of one point, or something less than one-fortieth of a second. There are numerous horses in training who can make a 1:40 racer look cheap. Yet the majority of our fair-class performers, properly trained, will duplicate records again and again to even one-twentieth of a second under many different conditions of both distance and weight.

A person of ordinary intellect, therefore, can understand that if factors so minute as illustrated above are necessary in the forecasting of probable results, these factors, such as increased weight or shorter or longer distances, must necessarily have their individual focussed or equating values. Yet an expert handicapper cannot hope to average more than 40 per cent. of successful forecasts. No handicapper, however skillful, can overreach the public in its percentage of first choice winners. The racing public has access to information that cuts no figure with the mathematician, hence many horses not figured by the handicapper figures only on facts, consequently he cannot be held responsible for sudden form reversals. Then he has to contend with the accidents of racing, such as poor starts, pookets, breakdowns and other things that mathematics cannot govern. The most expert hundicapper's first selection is a public choice then he should be discarded and the contender looked up for a place play provided, of course, he is sufficiently removed from the bunch behind him. The best handicappers in the turn the bunch behind him. The best handicap

## NEWS FOR THE YACHTSMEN.

THE AMERICA'S CUP.

Maurice Grisar of Antwerp Y. C. Determined to Build a Beat to Seek International Honors in 1904-Boom in Construction of Steam Yachts.

A race for the America's Cup always gives a boom to steam yachting. Yachtsmen who would have owned sailing yachts and taken part in the regattas prefer to watch the big boats, and to do this with comfert they get a steam yacht which will follow the 90-footers over the course and from port to port. This winter is no exception to the rule, and all the shipbuilding yards are busy with steam vessels on the stocks. Work on these vessels is being rushed as fast as possible because the season opens so early, and yachtsmen who would ordinarily have wanted their vessels by the first of June are now trying to get them ready early in May, so that they will be able to witness the first race between the Columbia, Conthe first race between the Columbia, Con-To one of the largest hospitals in the city of New stitution and the new yacht which is scheduled for May 21.

Twenty-five new steamers are being built, and many of them are almost ready for launching. At the works of the Gas Engine and Power Company there are eleven, the largest of which is 165 feet in length and is for Edward H. Biake of Bangor, Me. Herreshoff has two steamers; one has been launched and is for Morton F. Plant and the other is now being constructed and is for Shelah R. Van Dusen. The largest steamer that has been started so far is that for F. M. Smith, which is being built at J. N. Robbins's yard in the Eric Basin from designs by Henry J. Gielow. This vessel is to be 211 feet 3 inches over all and will be ready early in the season. Mr. Gielow has also designed a steamer for Spencer Kellogg, which is being built at Jacobs's yard at City

Vice-Commodore Wilson Murshall's aux iliary, 135 feet in length, is being built at the Townsend & Downey Company's yard from designs by Gardner & Cox. T. D. Underwood is to have a new yacht, which has been designed by J. W. Millard and is being built at the Marine Construction Company's yard, Staten Island. This vessel is to be 116 feet iesigned an auxiliary schooner for A. C

It has been said that the new challenger is being built of nickel steel, which is much stronger than bronze and allows much lighter construction. Another report sayes the construction of the new boat. Aluminum was used largedy in the Defender ourroded so badly that she had to be broken up and much work will have to be done on the Shamrock II. to get her in shape for raoing. Aluminum deteriorates very much when in contact with the sham of the said has introduced a basic metal in the composition of aluminum which will prevent this.

There is a report from the other side that Belgian yack tamen are annious to have a try for the Cap and that preparations are being made for a boat to be built and a challenge issued for a race to be saided in 1984. This country, but if Skr Tromas Litton is successful then the challenge will be sent to the Royal Ulster Yacht Club. The Boston Transcript recently printed the following news from Brussels dated Dec. 11: "Belgian yachtsmen are deeply interested in the America's Cup races and are ambitious to take a hand in the contests for the greatest of the most flourishing of the centres of aport in Belgium. Compared with the great club of America and the America's Cup and the programment of the most flourishing of the centres of aport in Belgium. Compared with the great clubs of America and of England its listory and performances seem very small; but it possesses wealth and skill at its back, so it is far from improbable that it may spring into importance as a first-class power in the yachting world almost at the same moment as its fing is first recognized in foreign waters. Its flourish and the present its nacing yachts have sailed only in its home waters, or on the contests of the cypedition owed much to aid it received from the Antwerp Vadio. To further this end it has founded the Lizue Maritime Belgian. As an association which has already done good work.

"It is probable that the club would have before now taken a prominent part in international yachtime contests. Civen a sufficien

ENGLISH SPORTING NEWS. King Edward as a Live-Stock Exhibite -Lord Rosebery Wins a Bet.

A BELGIAN MAY CHALLENGE FOR King Edward, along with being an arden lover of horseflesh, is a critical breeder of live stock, as his exhibits at the Leeds Smithfield Club Shows, which opened on Dec. 12, testified. From Balmoral his Majesty sent the cattle which tried for the ribbons in the two classes of oxen, a class of sheep and class of pigs. In the class for polled stock oxen there were two animals belonging to the King, but although they bore the stamp of royalty they failed to bring first prize, which went to W. T. B. Earle of Darlington. In the class for Highland oven the King's andidates were again unsuccessful, the award going to Sir W. Ogilvy Dalgleish, "highly recommended" being the only prize earned by the King. A pen of sheep, sent from Sandringham, got second prize, while a pen of pigs was unplaced by the judges. On Dec. 11 there was a clearing sale on the royal farms at Windsor, and a good deal of the surplus stock was disposed of at the Slough market. The animals consisted of twelve Devon bullocks, 150 Hamphshire Down sheep and seventy-eight prime pigs and

most genuine devotees of the English turf and the owner of the Derby winner, Ladas, is usually very free and easy. Often when travelling he drops the dignity which doth hedge a lord and is singularly democratic and communi-cative. Some time ago in a journey to a race meeting at Ayr his Lordship dropped into a second class carriage and was not very long in his seat when he attracted the attention of a remarkably pushing specimen of the commercial traveller, or what in America is called a drummer, who forced a speaking acquaintance. Seeing his Lordship perusing the "Racing Calendar," he remarked, "Racing is a great institution. Suppose you are going to the Ayr meeting?" "I am going as far as Ayr," came the calm

reply. "Pity young swells get fleeced by blackegs. Some noblemen, I hear, drop fortune on the turf. Do a bit yourself sometimes? A tenner or a pony is about my cut. Know any-thing good for to-day worth touching?" "I am not a tipster." came the answer.

"Beg your pardon; saw you reading the 'Racing Calendar,' and thought you might "Well," replied his Lordship with a quiet smile, "if I give you a straight tip, will it be

Staten Island. This vessel is to be 116 feet in length. A. Cary Smith and Barbey have designed an auxiliary schooner for A. C. Bostwick, which is being built at Harlan & Hollingsworth's at Wilmingston. This vessel is to be 100 feet in length. At Laviey's yard at Boston two steamers of fair size are being constructed. One is for Charles G. Emery, and has been designed by A. S. Cheesebrough. This boat is 145 feet over all, 117 feet on the water line, 17 feet 6 inches beam and 6 feet 4 inches draught. The other is for C. A. Fletcher and is to take the place of the Aivina, which was sold last summer by Mr. Fletcher are mostly smaller boats, which will be ready very soon. The other at seamers are mostly smaller boats, which will be ready very soon. The other at Bristol and the challenger at Dumbarton progresses favorably according to all reports from those yards, but very little information about those two boats is allowed to get outside the yards.

At Bristol the keel plate has been prepared for the frames, which are to be set up shortly. The same system of framing adopted in the construction of the Constitution is to be used in the new boat. Heavy frames to take up the fore and aft stresses have been bent as and on these the vertical frames will be set. This framing allows lighter plating to be used in the new boat. Heavy frames to take up the fore and aft stresses have been bent as and on these the vertical frames will be set. This framing allows lighter plating to be used in the new boat. Heavy frames to take up the fore and aft stresses have been bent as and on these the vertical frames will be set. This framing allows lighter plating to be used in the new boat. Heavy frames to take up the fore and aft stresses have been bent as and on these the vertical frames will be set. This framing allows lighter plating to be used in the new boat. Which is practically heavy frames to take up the fore and aft stresses have well and the province of the two former shannock, which was report that the Shannock III. is a compro

ones. Very likely; yet those of us who have seen it played cannot but agree as regards its 'brutal' side—no other expression will suffice. Happily enough, another correspondent writes to give his opinion of the game, from the eyewitness point of view. Quoth he: 'The spectators rarely see the ball, but what they do see is a struggling heap of twelve or fifteen players lying on the top of it. Rough is not the name for the class of play witnessed at the game in question, it is simply brutal, both fists and feet being freely used by the opposing players. Some men are carried off the field, while horseplay of the roughest continues throughout. When any touchdown or goal is scored it seems as if Bedlam is let loose, men and women yelling like maniacs, embracing and kissing each other irrespective of sex.'

as if Bedlam is let loose, men and women as if Bedlam is let loose, men and women yelling like maniacs, embracing and kissing each other irrespective of sex."

"Such as-others-see-them testimony is corroborated by American writers and contemporarios no end. Not long since one of the Springfield newspapers suggested that a few ditches should be dug through the field of play to carry off the gore. An American is right in saying the Sporting Life is nothing if not impartial, but facts are stubborn things. Nobody has a greater contempt for grandmotherly play than myself, in any sort of game, but there is a limit. English Rugby foetball has been called rough, but it must take a back seat compared to the 'improved' American style of play. We English sportsmen have acted upon many valuable hints given by our American confrères from time to time, but we altogether refuse to adopt their idea of football as above. I thank my correspondent for his letter all the same."

One of the curiosities of the present hunting season in England is the attempt of Lord Hopetoun to get together a pack of bloodhounds for fox hunting. The idea, although novel, is not new, "scratch packs," of these dogs being used quite frequently in the early '40s through Lincolnshire.

The annual meeting of the London A. C. took place this year at the Trocadero Restaurant on Dec. 10, with the president, W. M. Chennery, in the chair. One of the most important items discussed was the approaching termination of the club's lease of the athletic grounds at Stamford Bridge. But Mr. S. K. Holeman announced that new grounds were already available, but the location he did not divuige. Among the speakers were Rear Admiral May, C. B., Sir C. B. Lawes Willewronge, Capts. A. E. J. Perkins, H. MacTier and J. A. H. Reay, S. Dixon, J. E. Fowler Dixon and S. Howard Smith.

Owing to the death of Col. McCalmont all his nominations in racing events have been entered for the Champion Stakes of 1000 sovereigns added to a sweepstake of £50, to be decided at the second Newmarke

Billy Ryan of Syracuse, who made quite a hit when he was in the ring, has been engaged as boxing instructor of the Toronto A. C., Toronto, Can.

when he was in the ring, has been engaged as boxing instructor of the Toronto A. C., Toronto, Can.

Dave Suillvan says that the purse for his 1sround boyt with Joe Bernstein, which is to be decided at Hoston, next Wednesday night, is \$600.

Kid Flynn of this city, another promising featherweight under the wing of Charles Dougherty, wanta
a match with any good 118-pounder. Flynn can
command backing.

Jack McClelland's proposed contest with Jack
Hamilton of Troy has been deferred until Jan 9.
They are scheduled to m et at Jackson, Mich., on
that date for twenty rounds.

Willie Schumaker, the national amateur champion at 105 pounds, thinks that he knows enough
about boxing to beat Andrew Tokell of England and
accordingly desires to face him.

Jack Bonner, the Summit Hill miner, who has
not been doing any fighting lately, has been
matched to box George Cole of Trenton, for twenty
rounds at Shamokin, Pa., on Jan. 1.

Patsy Sweeney and Belfield Walcott, brother to
Joe Walcott, have been matched to meet in a twelveround bout before the Easex Athletic Club, Boston,
on Dec. 30. The weight is 135 pounds.

Abe Attell has two brothers in the Eighting canel
out on the Pacific Const. Cents and Monte. Abe attell has two brothers in the fighting game out on the Pacific Coast, Cesar and Monte Attell. Both are said to be promising youngsters, and both have been returned winners 'core than once. Eddie Toy and Tommy Sulltvan of Brooklyn, have signed articles to meet in a 20-round bout before the West End A. C. of St. Louis, next Wednesday night. Toy halls from California. Plushed by his fine showing in the ring during Plushed by his fine showing in the ring during the past year Otto Sleloff of Chicago, now wants to bid for premier laurels in the lightweight division. Sleloff has issued challenges to bos either Joe Gans or Jimmy Britt of San Francisco. Dick Moore, who a few years ago was looked upon as a clever middleweight and who met Dan Creedon at one time, has turned up in England. Moore is looking for matches and has posted a forfeit to box any man weighing 158 pounds.

THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

A YEAR OF GREAT ACTIVITY AND BRILLIANT PROMISE.

The City's Growth in Population, Wealth and Industry as Revealed by the Conveyancing and Building of 1902—New High Records Made in Many Lines.

The year now closing has been in several directions a twelvemonth of extraordinary activity in real estate. Its sales of property surpass all previous records, both as to the number of parcels involved and their aggregate value. The amount of capital expended in the construction of houses during the year has been exceeded but wice in the history of the city. Never before in any equal space of time have so many big and costly structures been erected. The average value of the buildings for which permits were issued in Manhattan was nearly \$100,000. No earlier twelvemonth has sided so largely to the distinctive architecture of that borough. Vistas of shapely buildings replaced monotonous lanes of expressionless masonry and throughout extensive localities the stately world-city that is rising on the site of old New York emerged into view.

The year's varied activities in real estate gave unmistakable proof of an unexampled growth of population, wealth and industry. A new shopping centre was created to meet the expansion in retail trade. The production of offices, lofts, factories and warehouses was unprecedented and the boundaries of the financial, mercantile and manufacturing districts were widely extended. More theatres and clubs and institutional buildings were erected than ever before in any one year. Provision was made on a notable scale for the housing of the more or less transient element of the population in hotels and apartment hotels. While the building industry was directing its principal efforts to meeting the requirements of the city's multiform business interests the residence districts were comparatively neglected, and despite the enormous output f housing there in the recent past, a dearth of middle-grade apartments, dwellings and enements arose in all the readily acces-

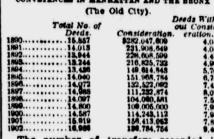
sible central neighborhoods.

The growth of population and industry was registered in enhancing freehold values and rising rents. In the financial district, along the length of Broadway and Fifth evenue, at Greeley and Long Acre squares and at every junction of important busi-ness thoroughfares, new high-price records were established. Rents rose downtown in he face of what is probably the greatest building movement which has ever been experienced there. Wide speculative areas were opened as a result of the prospective creation of new railway terminals and the sale and improvement of realty elsewhere was stimulated by the displacement of private capital from the sites required for such terminals. For the first time in many years an investment movement of noteworthy volume was developed. It began in the residence districts, particuarly in the congested tenement and flathouse neighborhoods, and grew uninterruptedly in extent and importance, un-checked by the high rates for money which have recently prevailed. Contrary to ordinary experience, more sales were recorded n December than in the preceding month, and it is apparent that the investor and the non-professional/speculator are coming into the realty market in increasing numbers.

The outlook for a general investment movement in real estate is better for the coming year than it was at the beginning of the one now nearing an end. An in-telligent administration of the city's finances has brought about a decrease in taxation and further reductions are promised. The population is growing with a rapidity roads alone are daily carrying 100,000 more passengers than during the crush of out-oftown visitors on the occasion of the Dewey parade. This increase of population, which has swamped the city's means of transportation, is likewise taxing its dwelling supply. Meantime, a stringent Tene-ment House law, enhanced land values and high cost of construction, preclude the liberal profits from building operations in flats, tenements and apartments that btained down to a couple of years ago. The demand for business housing being what it is, the lighter provisions of the Building Code, as compared with the Tenement House law, must continue for a while to divert the attention of the building industry from the residence to the mercantile districts. A variety of influences, therefore, combine to raise the earnings of residence property and it is this class of realty which alls within the purchasing power of the

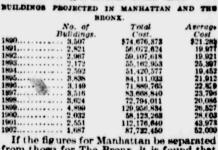
greatest number of investors. In the absence of an actual count of population the statistics relating to the various branches of real estate activity furnish the best indication of the tremendous pace at which the city is growing. The following summary shows the number of deeds annually recorded since 1890. This and the succeeding tables running back to that year have been taken from a "His-tory of Real Estate, Building and Architecture in New York City," published in 1898, and have been brought down to date partly from the files of the Record and Guide, partly from the official reports of the Building Department. The figures for the present year lack five days of being complete for the twelvemonth. The shorter summaries setting forth current tendencies in the building industry have been for the most part independently compiled.

CONVEYANCES IN MANEATTAN AND THE BRONK



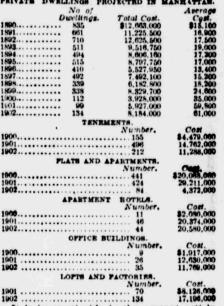
buildings, and every such displacement

meant that the cost of the old structure had been merged in that of the land.



If the figures for Manhattan be separated from those for The Bronx, it is found that the average cost of the buildings projected in the former borough rose from some \$21,000 to nearly \$100,000. In 1890 plans were filed for 3,507 houses in Manhattan and their cost was estimated in the plans at \$74,676,373. In 1992 the number of buildings projected had fallen to \$23, but their cost reached a total of \$81,264,325. Some idea of the general trend of the building industry in Manhattan during the year now closing may be obtained from the comparative statements which follow:

PRIVATE DWELLINGS PROJECTED IN MANHATTAN. PRIVATE DWELLINGS PROJECTED IN MANRATTAN



high to permit a profitable improvement of sites with elevator apartments of the housekeeping type.

Last year a majority of the apartment hotels that were undertaken were built between Thirty-fourth and Fifty-ninth streets. The bulk of those constructed this year are located south of Thirty-fourth street or north of Fifty-ninth.

In the course of the present year the West Side developed into a centre of apartment hotel construction and it appears likely that most of the large plots of land west of Central Park still remaining vacant will be built upon before long with the hotel type of apartment houses. This opinion is borne out no less by current brokerage reports than by recent building statistics. Thus, last week not one site was sold west of the Park for improvement with house-keeping apartments, whereas a single brokerage house—the Frank L. Fisher Company—reported the sale of two of the most valuable corners on the West Side as sites for apartment hotels.

which must for some time outstrip the production of new housing. The elevated production of new housing. The elevated on lot 25.1x50.4, between Walker and Lispenard streets.

R P. Bliss, of Charles H. Easton & Co., has sold to Charles Andrews No. 147 West Forty-fourth street, a three-story dwelling, on lot 16 Sx100.5.
Thomas P. Browne has sold to Ernest E.
Thomas the plot, 50x30, on the south side of
170th street, 265 feet east of Fort Washington

Thomas the plot, 50x20, on the south side of 170th street, 265 feet east of Fort Washington avenue.

Charles Miching has sold Nos. 217 and 218 East Seventieth street, two five-story flata, on plot 50x100.5.

James A. Compbell has sold the flot, 125x 100.11, on the north side of 112th street, 100 feet west of Broadway, which he recently took in part payment for No. 16 East Eighteenth street.

Hall J. How & Co. have sold for the New York County Realty Company to the State Realty and Mortgage Company the plot, 75x100.11, on the north side of 111th street, 475 feet west of Amsterdam avenue.

Oscar Glanckoff has sold No. 322 East Eleventh street, a seven-story tenement, on lot 25x94.10.

Henry Mayer has sold No. 326 East Eleventh street, a six-story tenement, on lot 25x94.10.

Polstein Bros. have sold No. 74 East Houston street, northeast corner of Elizabeth street, a six-story tenement, on plot 20x99x28x74.2.

Henry Tishman has sold to M. Bonwitt the northwest corner of Grand and Elizabeth streets, a six-story tenement, on plot 45.551.

John H. Berry and Edward N. Crosby have sold for Charles Brogan, the Covineces, a seven-story apartment house, at the northwest corner of Amsterdam avenue and Ninety-seventh street, on plot 75x146, to an investor.

Coming Auction Sales. MONDAY, DEC. 29.

By George R. Read & Co. By George R. Read a Co.

Madison street, No. 250, south side, 27.6 feet west of Clinton street, 20x00, three-story brick dwelling: Emigrant Industrial Savings Bank vs. Dohris Brill, individually and as executor, et al., R. & E. J. O'Gorman, attorneys: P. L. Klernan referee; due on judgement, \$3.868.45; subject to taxes, &c., \$176.27.

By Philip A. Smith.

taxes, &c., \$176.27.

By Philip A. Smith.

Thompson street, No. 62, east side, 150.1 feet north of Broome street, 24.9x84.1x25x84.6, seven-story brick store: L. J. Callahan vs. J. T. Baldwin et al.; E. M. Wight, attorney; W. H. Smith, referee; due on judgment, \$11.214.26; subject to taxes, &c., \$556; prior mortgage, \$25,000.

Third avenue, No. 2131, east side, 74 feet north of 16th street, 20x65, five-story brick tenement, United States Trust Company, as administrator, vs. S. I. Ferguson et al.; E. W. Sheldon, attorney; J. B. Talmadge, referee; due on judgment, \$25,811.46; subject to taxes, &c., \$1,805.5;

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

By Peter F. Meyer & Co.

117th street, Nos. 538 and 540, south side, 273 feet east of Pleasant avenue or Avenue A, 50x100.11, two five-story brick tenements (No. 2). Mathida Edditz et al. as executors, &c., vs. John Helst et al.; Edditz & H., attorneys; A. A. Joseph, referee; due on judgment, \$19,094.40; subject to taxes, &c., \$500.14.

Beeckman street, No. 20, north side, 118.10 feet cast of Nassau street, 23.6285.5123.6284.4 6vc-story